

J.S. MAY ADOPT FORCE TO QUIET HAYTI'S TURMOIL

Wilson and Lansing Will
Await Outcome of Military Situation.

INVESTIGATORS ASK DRASTIC ACTION

American Commission Finds
Finances Deplorable and Government Tottering.

Washington, June 27.—Conditions in Hayti have become so turbulent that the United States government, notwithstanding the attention demanded by its relations with European belligerents, is giving serious consideration to the formulation of an entirely new policy toward the little island republic.

Paul Fuller, Jr., who was sent by President Wilson to Hayti with plenary powers to negotiate a treaty placing the collection of customs duties in that country under the control of the American government, was done some time ago by the Dominican Republic, has submitted a long report. This shows that the Haytian government did not want to enter into such a treaty, but made counter proposals which are not regarded as likely to lead to a settlement of disturbances on the island.

To Await Military Outcome.

Before President Wilson left for Cornish he talked with Secretary Lansing about the situation, and it was determined for the next week or two to await the outcome of the military situation in the vicinity of Cape Haytien. Officials think the latest revolutionary movement under Dr. Bobo is not strong enough to overthrow the existing government. President Sam has been recognized by France, Italy and Germany, but the United States has been withholding recognition until some arrangement could be made which would stabilize conditions.

The situation at Cape Haytien is very threatening at present. French marines have been landed there, and Rear Admiral Caperton is on his way from Vera Cruz with bluejackets and marines on the armored cruiser Washington to relieve them and preserve order. The Washington is due to arrive at Cape Haytien next Thursday.

Commission Urges Action.

Should the revolutionary movement prove unsuccessful, the intention of the United States is to uphold President Sam and accord him recognition if an understanding can be reached on the question of the country's finances. The commission sent recently by President Wilson to Hayti, headed by ex-Governor Fort, it became known to-day, took a pessimistic view of the situation. While they did not specifically recommend armed intervention, they gave the impression that it was almost hopeless to expect an orderly government to be established without some drastic action on the part of the United States.

This report pointed out that the Republic of Hayti has been in constant revolution since 1908, no less than eight Presidents having been elected and overthrown in that time. The financial condition of the country was found deplorable, and the government of President Sam was declared to be tottering for the want of funds.

WALLSTEIN SIFTS BUDGET

Points Out Flaws in Lack of Control Over Payrolls.

Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, has prepared an exhaustive analysis of the budget of the city of New York, to determine how much of it is mandatory upon the makers under legislative enactment. He will submit his analysis, which fills an eighty-page booklet, to Mayor Mitchell to-day.

By using sixteen summary tables Mr. Wallstein shows that only 63 per cent of the total levy of approximately \$199,000,000 was entirely discretionary with the budget makers. It is also pointed out that the Legislature has left the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen with absolutely no control over the payrolls of several county officers.

The object of Mr. Wallstein's work is to assist the legislative committee which is soon to make a study of the finances of the city, and to help the makers of next year's budget by showing which of the departmental and county requests for appropriations they are compelled by law to grant.

INTERNAL DISSENSION GROWING IN GERMANY

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Milan, June 27.—Signs of internal dissension are multiplying in Germany and Austria. The extraordinary harangue of the King of Bavaria to the crowd outside the palace is an example. German Socialists protest against the war, which are now being heard in the Reichstag and the press, further increase the impression that national unity on the question of war is beginning to break up.

The government is redoubling its efforts to keep all news from the outside world reaching Germany. People entering the empire are closely searched for foreign newspapers. Any one found possessing or circulating these is sent to prison for months.

A dispatch to the "Stamva de Turin" declares that, according to information from an authoritative Russian source, Germany has already begun active preparations for a second winter campaign. Orders have been given for half a million sheepskin coats, and specially invented stoves will be constructed in the trenches.

ASK ROOT TO FREE CITY OF TAX LOAD

Progressive Constitutional Convention Committee Sends Demand.

Declaring that this city had been under-represented and overtaxed for twenty years and that it has suffered hardships under the constitution of 1894, the National Progressive Constitutional Convention Committee, it was announced yesterday, has forwarded an open letter to Elihu Root. In this it demanded that there be no clauses in the new constitution which can be set up as a bar to the initiative, referendum and recall, and that provisions should ordain home rule for cities and villages, as well as the short ballot.

One thousand ministers are to meet in the assembly hall of the Metropolitan Life Building this morning at 11 o'clock to learn what the Federation of Churches, through its clerical conference, is doing regarding legislation. The Rev. B. Fay Mills, the evangelist, is to speak. The federation is asking the ministers to act upon the amendment that proposes to tax church property, one to abolish state aid to denominational schools, one to abolish all motion picture censorship, one to restrict voting rights to persons able to read and write English, and the fifth, to repeal anti-gambling legislation.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced yesterday that he had submitted twenty-four labor propositions for amendments to the state constitution of New York to the Constitutional Convention.

INDIAN JOE TRAILS GINKS TO CONEY

Joins Jeff Davis' Refugees
from Farm in Cabaret They
Are Now Running.

Indian Joe has joined Jeff Davis' hobo in the Café de Gink, on Surf Avenue, Coney Island. He arrived last night from the South, after making his getaway from some place or other where he was serving time for vagrancy. Indian Joe is the only Red Man wanderer in the business. He's a mere boy, and like most of the others, proud of his "profession," his many escapes and occupations.

The boys are running the entire café, cabaret and all. They wait on the tables, furnish song and music and collect the tips. Jeff Davis, their king, explained yesterday why they left the Farm de Gink, at Flanders, Long Island.

"It was too lonely for the boys out there, see? So we got jobs for 'em in a café on the Bowery. That was a punk place, so Mr. Neumann here gave us the place to run, see, and now the boys are doing fine. They make a nice bit each day in tips and are able to get along."

"Oh, well, keep the farm, all right. That was given us for life. I want to make it into a recuperative place for the boys, see, when they get sick, so they can have a doctor's care."

HOT FIGHT NEAR IN CONVENTION TO SAVE TREES

Millions Involved in Efforts to Lower State Forest Barriers.

MANY AMENDMENTS BEFORE DELEGATES

Charges of Graft Expected When Constitution Makers Take Up Conservation.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Albany, June 27.—Before another fortnight passes a fight over the state's forest preserve will develop in the Constitutional Convention in which charges of graft will be made. Millions are involved, and some prominent names will be sullied if the plans of those delegates who are for conserving the vast timber holdings in the Adirondacks and the Catskill Mountains are carried out.

Upward of twenty proposed amendments have been introduced aiming at revoking the safeguards thrown around the thousands of acres of valuable woodland which were put into the present Constitution after a bitter fight.

No one denies that there is a clique in the North Woods eager for the return of the old days when timber thieves was the popular sport on state lands. Introducers of proposed amendments which would make this possible if there was the "right" conservation Commission declare, however, that their only purpose is to give proper protection to the state's forests.

There also are propositions before the convention to permit the state to sell its holdings outside of the Adirondack and Catskill preserves. Several influential men in the convention are dead set against any such proposition. They declare that these amendments, no matter how innocent and well intentioned their authors may be, if they are enacted will result in the state being robbed of millions of dollars.

Present Law Provisions.

At present Section 7 of Article 7 of the Constitution provides that the lands of the state shall be kept forever as wild forest preserve. It prohibits the selling, leasing or exchanging of any of the state land and forbids the cutting or removal or sale of any of the timber therein, even if fallen and dead. This amendment was adopted twenty years ago because of the depredations of the lumber stealers in the North Woods.

Every conceivable kind of measure to nullify this article is before the convention, and it is singular that with one or two exceptions, not a delegate who has introduced these amendments knows anything about conservation. Strangely enough, too, the majority of the proposals have almost identical language.

Students of conservation who are not members of the Constitutional Convention declare the bulk of these proposals vicious. Some delegates say that the question and are prepared to fight these bills to the last ditch say the best way to conserve the state's forest preserve is to let the present section remain as it is.

Backers of some of these measures branded as vicious insist, however, that their proposals are necessary to true conservation. Those who want the state to sell the mature, diseased, dead and down timber say this should be done to preserve the forests.

Opponents of this particular brand of amendment argue that under the present law the forests are touched for at least another twenty years. Dead and down timber, it is admitted, forms rich soil, holds water and prevents forest fires. They may be cut for a short time. If Villi and Carranza wish to keep on scratching each other's eyes out, that is their business; let them go to it. It is hard for Mexico, but I cannot help it. The United States is a very nice place, and as you Americans say, 'I should worry.'"

Trouble in the Word "Mature."

The word "mature" probably is the greatest cause of complaint. One prominent lumberman, who has been in the business thirty years, said to-night: "I have cut timber in the Adirondacks and elsewhere. I know the game from A to Z. I know just so sure as I am alive, that if any lumberman is permitted in the Adirondacks or the Catskills to cut mature timber the denuding of the woods will be a certainty. In Germany, where they have real conservation, the timber is cut once every hundred years. Here they want to cut it every twenty years or oftener. Any lumberman here who cannot cut into the Adirondacks and cut nothing but mature timber and make a profit."

This lumberman added that honest, well-informed members of his craft all agreed that the best thing for the state is to continue the present prohibition for another twenty years. He saw nothing but graft as an ultimate result of the proposition to cut trails and roads through the Adirondacks on the idea that the forest preserve is a state park and as such ought to be made more accessible. On the same plea some men would permit private hospitals to be erected on state land in the Adirondacks and Catskills, to be run for private gain.

Just why some delegates want the state to sell some of its valuable holdings outside the Catskill and Adirondack preserves no one seems to know. Some are so unkind as to say that if this proposal goes through any one with a proper political pull will be able to get a good-sized bit of ground, with a lake on it and a trout stream and some woodland thrown in, for a song.

Object to Private Camps.

Another proposal which lovers of the woods declare objectionable is one permitting erection on state lands of camps by private persons for their private use. This does not mean putting up a canvas tent, but a substantial house of wood, stone or concrete. And it is proposed to give from one to five, leases for ten years to those who have the money to build and the ability to get a desirable site.

Incidentally, some of these proposals are backed by interests that have been held before the bar of justice for stealing timber from the state on the very lands that they would again throw open to the timber thieves.

CONEY GREET 300,000

Showers Scatter Visitors, but They All Return.

Fully three hundred thousand persons, it was estimated, visited Coney Island yesterday. There were three thunder showers during the day. When the clouds first began to pile up police reserves were ordered to the elevated and trolley terminals, and the crowds that seek shelter there in every storm were kept in order.

Twenty midgits from Midget City, backed by the Fifth District Municipal Court in a suit brought by the Luna Park Amusement Company against the proprietors of the city to recover \$350.

Suffrage Hopperie at Luna Draws Crowd Despite Rain



(Photo Greiner Service.)

Silk stockings of many colors peeped coquettishly from under skirts yesterday on the Suffrage Hopperie in Luna Park as fair damsels hopped for the cause. There were salmon pinks, blacks, blues and browns with a touch of whites now and then—mostly then. The game is to skip over states where women can vote and hop lustily into those where they can't. One attaining

HUERTA ARRESTED, RELEASED ON BAIL

Continued from page 1

erously with newspaper men and the army officers.

"I do not plan to crush Mexican revolutions," General Huerta said soon after his arrest. "I am going to get a job in contracting work. Crushing comment is easier than crushing revolutions."

Some years ago, when Huerta and President Diaz quarrelled over the Revolution, Huerta quit the army and was employed in a cement plant at Gomez Palacio.

Asked his opinion of Villa, General Huerta replied: "I refuse to answer so terrible a question. Questions about Mexico, Villa, Carranza, Zapata and the revolution will not be answered by me."

"I am merely outside looking in. True, for the present, I am on the inside looking out, but that, I hope, will be for a short time. If Villa and Carranza wish to keep on scratching each other's eyes out, that is their business; let them go to it. It is hard for Mexico, but I cannot help it. The United States is a very nice place, and as you Americans say, 'I should worry.'"

When General Huerta alighted from the train at Newman he saw American soldiers lined along the tracks.

Feels Honored by Attention.

"Why the soldiers?" he asked.

"They are here to protect and guard you," he was told.

"Very nice, very nice," he said, laughing. "I am called the great assassin. That is too mild a name for me. Monster would be better. Yes, surely I am a monster."

When Huerta took his seat in the automobile he said to the driver, in Spanish: "I command you to go where these gentlemen tell you." Then, noticing that eight automobiles formed the procession which was to take him to the city, he said: "What a great honor! I feel like a provisional President of Mexico."

United States Secret Service men learned to-day the large quantity of ammunition for the new revolt had been purchased, and that much of it is stored in hiding in El Paso.

Funds for the purchase of the ammunition were supplied by the state and the purchases were made by agents of the new movement here and in the East.

Find Starving Americans Barricaded Behind Corn

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 27.—The Yaqui cloud has passed from the troubled Mexican skies, according to dispatches received by the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Howard, who, in command of the Colorado, was rushed last week to rescue the little colony of Americans reported to be in imminent danger of losing their scalps to the rampart Yaqui Indians.

Several officers of the Colorado, accompanied by President Richardson of the construction company which is in charge of the irrigation plant, made a visit to the valley, Admiral Howard reported. They found that everything was quiet and the Americans apparently in no danger.

So far from being in a starving condition, the Americans had barricaded their rancher with breastworks composed of bags of corn, this being the most available material for fortification purposes. The settlers all told the officers and Mr. Richardson that they did not want to come out, and at while they appreciated the sending of a warship to their succor, they did not think that they were in much danger at the present time. They pointed out that their crops had just been harvested.

The scouting party of officers found that the Yaqui were not in the vicinity of the ranches, but were practically all of the ranches, while the outlying houses were barricaded with the sacks of corn which proved

such a convincing point against the starvation stories. In view of the report made to him by the officers when they returned, Admiral Howard expressed the opinion that the danger of the crops had been passed.

While no official statement was made at the Navy Department, it is believed that Admiral Howard will be ordered back to San Diego with the Colorado.

Huerta Plot Foiled.

Say U. S. Officials

Washington, June 27.—The United States government has frustrated for the present an attempt on the part of General Victoriano Huerta and his associates to launch from American territory a new revolutionary movement in Mexico.

Detention of the former Mexican dictator, who General Huerta and others, at El Paso to-day followed nearly three months of espionage by government agents. The Department of Justice had instructed United States Attorney Camp, of the Western District of Texas, to take into custody these men, who, seemingly, were engaged in violations of American neutrality laws, which forbid the recruiting of men, the purchase of supplies therefor and the organizing of a military expedition on the soil of the United States to be used in operations against a people with which this country is at peace.

Mr. Camp was ordered to place before a grand jury at El Paso immediately after the evidence in his possession against these indictments may be returned against one guilty of an intent to violate American neutrality laws.

Apart from any considerations of policy which the Washington government may have in mind for the settlement of the Mexican problem, the Department of Justice has the full sympathy of the Department of State in enforcing the neutrality laws. Irrespective of the individuals concerned, the United States agency had dispatches from El Paso charging that General Huerta was guilty of recruiting several hundred Mexicans and of purchasing supplies for their equipment. While there were preparations of plans for the beginning of a revolution in a foreign country have not been held as themselves a violation of neutrality, overt acts in consummation of such plans have formed the basis for indictments in the past. Individuals may pass through the United States to take part in military activity abroad and arms and ammuni-

Accepted Huerta's Pledge.

While officials were reticent as to the probable development of the case against General Huerta, it was indicated that the United States would retain in its custody, for the present at least, the man whose overthrow of Madero and Suarez and dictatorship in Mexico was declared by President Wilson to be responsible for the resulting turbulence in the southern republic. When General Huerta returned from Spain the American government made no effort to deport him, accepting his pledge that he had not intended to violate the view of neutrality. His defiance of President Wilson for nearly a year and his refusal to grant the salute to the Stars and Stripes demanded as an apology for indignities offered to American burjackets at Tampico were ignored.

Government agents watched his movements, however, noting that former Federal generals frequently were in conference with him in his possession. It was reported that financial support had been obtained for a new revolutionary movement, but it was not until the moment of apparently setting on foot an expedition that it was regarded as timely to interpose the arm of the American government.

Just what the evidence against General Huerta and other former Federal generals was not disclosed here. It was stated that the United States was guilty of recruiting several hundred Mexicans and of purchasing supplies for their equipment. While there were preparations of plans for the beginning of a revolution in a foreign country have not been held as themselves a violation of neutrality, overt acts in consummation of such plans have formed the basis for indictments in the past. Individuals may pass through the United States to take part in military activity abroad and arms and ammuni-

tion may be shipped to forces operating in a foreign country, but where there is evidence of a movement, organized and extensive, of men and supplies, setting out from American territory to another country, Federal decisions hold that American neutrality is violated.

Heavy Penalties for Violations.

Section 5,282 of the Revised Statutes says:

"Every person who, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlists or enters himself, or hires or retains another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits of jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people as a soldier shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned for not more than three years."

Another section—No. 5,286—says:

"Every person within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States who begins or sets on foot, or provides, or prepares the means for, any expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor and shall be fined not exceeding \$3,000 and imprisoned not more than three years."

Officials at the Department of Justice refused to say under which statute General Huerta and General Orozco had been held, but said this would be developed if formal arrests were made, a contingency depending upon the information contained in the reports from the agents of the Department of Justice.

While the department here will keep a close watch on the case, officials made it clear that it was now entirely in the hands of United States Attorney Camp. Upon him rests the responsibility of keeping the Mexicans under surveillance while they are at liberty on bond.

Great pleasure at the detention of Huerta and his friends at El Paso was expressed here to-night by Eliseo Carranza, head of the Carranza agency.

Carranzistas Delighted at News.

"The detention of Victoriano Huerta, Orozco and their associates at El Paso is an act of justice on the part of the United States government," he said. "The maze of machinations conducted in secrecy against the peace of Mexico by well known reactionaries has culminated in this attempt at the usurpation of a counter revolution. It gives President Wilson's administration an opportunity to express definitely its adherence to the principles of liberal and democratic government as opposed to the government of the reactionary element. It has frustrated a seditious plot."

"Huerta's aims are not the betterment of the Mexican people, but the gain of his own selfish ends. His government is headed by the same man who bears the title of the murders of President Madero and Vice-President Pino Suarez."

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"The action of the United States government, arising from ideals of able movement which was incompatible serene and severe law. The laws of the United States are wise and their application will avoid a repetition of the numerous spectacles which the previous administration of Huerta presented. Huerta has taken advantage of American hospitality to incubate a treasonable movement which was incompatible with the very principles of government which gave him refuge."

Angeles Hopes Huerta Will Be Kept Locked Up

Boston, June 27.—"I am overjoyed at the news. You may say that I hope the United States government will keep them all locked up," exclaimed General Felipe Angeles, who is visiting his family here, when informed of the detention of General Huerta and his party at El Paso.

General Angeles reiterated his statement that he had nothing to do with the reported intention of Huerta adherents to start a new military movement in Mexico. He said he knew nothing about any such movement.

Huerta's Wife Silent

on Ex-Dictator's Plans

Some of Victoriano Huerta's adherents in this city may have been agitated by the news yesterday that the former President of Mexico had been invited by the United States to stop a while at El Paso. But Señora Huerta wasn't. She sat in the vestibule of her pretty home at Forest Hills and placidly rocked back and forth, fanning herself the while.

The señora refused to say anything about the plans of her husband. The family chauffeur, who acted as interpreter, murmured to visiting questions heard about the loud cries of a determined infant, but Señora Huerta only shook her head. She wouldn't even say whether she had received a telegram from the general. All queries by reporters were referred to 61 Broadway, where Abraham J. Ratner, the general's private secretary and press agent, has an office. At that address it was said the office was closed and Ratner had gone to Mexico, ostensibly to the Pacific Coast.

Francisco Urquidí, consul general in New York for the Constitutionalists, or Carranzas, party in Mexico, discussed Huerta's case last evening in his home, at 119 South Boulevard, The Bronx. According to Mr. Urquidí, Huerta has been receiving word from his former officers in Mexico that conditions are not favorable for his re-entry into the country.

Huerta may either go back to Mexico, organize an army and take what spoils he can lay his hands on, or, he may be taken into custody by the United States.

WIDOW TAKES POISON

Wished to Die, Mercury Victim Moans in Hospital.

Suffering from bichloride of mercury poisoning, Mrs. Rose Dunn was taken yesterday from her home, at 8 West Seventy-fourth Street, to Knickerbocker Hospital. She is a prisoner, charged with attempted suicide. Detectives who were sent to the house were told that there was "some family trouble" and Mrs. Dunn had taken the poison.

Mrs. Dunn is a widow and lives

with her sister. She became ill in the afternoon, and Dr. R. D. Schmitt, of 519 West 140th Street, was called.

At the hospital Mrs. Dunn refused to answer any questions. The physicians could not learn how much of the drug she had taken. Constantly she moaned that she wished to die. Her condition is serious.

SEES MERCY FOR SLAYER

Wife Says Ferri Will Not Die in Chair.

Joseph Ferri is supposed to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison at 5:45 a. m. on Wednesday, but his wife is still hopeful that the death sentence will be commuted to life imprisonment.

When at the prison on Saturday to see her husband she told Father William E. Cashin that Governor Whitman had told her not to worry.

"I saw the Governor at Albany and he told me that my husband would not die on Wednesday," she said. She had her ten-months-old baby in her arms.

Ferri killed his brother-in-law at Inwood, Long Island. Official invitations to the execution have been issued from the warden's office. Father Cashin says that he expects to see Ferri's lawyers to-day and find out what assurances they have from the Governor in regard to their client.

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